

# Star-Bulletin Classified

ONE CENT A WORD

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 (This is a classified advertisement)

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 (This is a classified advertisement)

A

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## ANNOUNCEMENT.

Leading hat cleaners. Prices moderate. We sell the latest styles in Panama and Felts. Work called for and delivered. Blaisdell Building, 5995-6m.

B

## BICYCLE SUPPLIES.

G. Komeya, wholesale and retail dealer in bicycles and accessories. King street near Punchbowl street. 5642-ft.

## BUY AND SELL.

Diamonds, watches and jewelry bought and sold and exchanged. J. Carlo, Fort St. 5745-ft.

C

## CAFE.

Royal Cafe, everything the best at popular prices; fine home cooking; prompt service; Beretania, nr. Fort St., opp. fire station, E. Nakano, Pr. 5745-ft.

Beston Cafe, coolest place in town. After the show drop in. Open day and night. Bilton Theater, Hotel St. 5623-ft.

Columbia Lunch Room; quick service and cleanliness; our motto; open day and night. Hotel, opp. Bethel street. 5518-ft.

"The Regis," Bethel bet. Hotel and King. A nice place to eat; fine home cooking. Open night and day. 5558-ft.

New Orleans Cafe, substantial meals moderate. Alakea bet. Merchant St. 5555-ft.

## CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER.

George Yamada, general contractor. Estimates furnished. No. 208 McQuinn Building. Telephone 2157. 5395-ft.

Sanko Co., Nuanu and Vineyard St. 3151. Contracts, buildings, paper-hanging, cement work, clean lots. 5537-ft.

Y. Kobayashi, general contractor, 2034 S. King. Phone 3355. Reasonable. 5537-ft.

## CARD CASES.

Business and visiting cards, engraved or printed, in attractive Russia leather cases, patent detachable cards. Star-Bulletin office. 5540-ft.

## CLEANING AND DYEING.

Royal Clothes Cleaning and Dyeing Shop. Call and deliver. Tel. 3149. Okamoto, Beretania, nr. Alapai St. 5595-ft.

D

## DRUMMERS.

If you want good quarters to display your samples in, Hilo, use Osorio's store. 5940-ft.

## EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.

Union Employment Office, Tel. 1420. All kinds of help. G. Hiraoka, Proprietor, 1210 Emma, cor. Beretania. 5903-3m.

Y. Nakanishi, 34 Beretania, nr. Nuanu, for good cooks, yard boys. Phone 5511; residence phone 4511. 5246-ft.

G

## GOLF CLUB.

Kent Golf Club, 51 Young Bldg. Tel. 3657, furnishes music any occasion. 5525-ft.

## JEWELER.

Sun Wo, Gold and Silversmith; material and work guaranteed. If not satisfactory money will be refunded. 1121 Maunakea, nr. Hotel street. 5531-ft.

L

## LIVERY STABLE.

First-class livery turnouts at reasonable rates. Territory Livery Stable, 348 King, nr. Punchbowl. Tel. 2536. 5518-ft.

P

## PAINTER.

S. Shiraki, 1202 Nuanu; Tel. 4137. Painting and paperhanging. All work guaranteed. Bids submitted free. 5528-ft.

## PRINTING.

We do not boast of low prices which usually coincide with poor quality; but we "know how" to put life, hustle and go into printed matter, and that is what talks loudest and longest. Honolulu Star-Bulletin Job Printing Department, Alakea Street; Branch Office, Merchant street. 5395-ft.

S

## SHIRTS AND PAJAMAS.

YAMATOYA, 1250 Fort. Belts, pajamas, kimono. 5752-ft.

## SHIRTMAKER.

Have your shirts made to order. G. Awana, 345 S. King street. 5918-3m.

T

## TAILORS.

Army & Navy, Merchant Tailors; up-to-date establishment; cleaning and repairing. 163 King, cor. Bishop st. 5745-ft.

U

## UMBRELLA MAKER.

R. Mizuta, Umbrellas made and repaired. 1234 Fort, nr. Kukui; phone 5745. 5553-ft.

## VULCANIZING.

Auto, Motorcycle and Bicycle Tires vulcanized. Taisho Vulcanizing Co., 180 Merchant, near Alakea Street. Telephone 3137. S. Sakai, manager. 5518-ft.

## JAPANESE NOW FIGURE IN PRIZE COURT

At least one large prize court has been established at a point bordering on the Pacific following the late developments of the European war. Local Japanese have been advised that at Tokyo a prize court has been maintained with Baron Hosokawa as president.

Along the coast of China and Japan are said to be a number of German freighters and passengers, mostly of small tonnage that have fallen a prey to larger Japanese and British vessels and converted cruisers. These steamers are now held awaiting the termination of hostilities.

British prize courts have been established in the United Kingdom and generally throughout his majesty's dominions overseas. Interested parties should arrange to have their interests represented before them. In the United Kingdom interested parties or their agents should apply to his majesty's procurator-general, treasury chambers, Whitehall, or in the case of the outposts at the office of the agents of the procurator-general.

In cases where the title of persons domiciled in allied or neutral states or of friendly states domiciled in the United Kingdom who are interested in such prizes is clear and established and no doubt to the satisfaction of the procurator-general, such cargoes and interests of persons will be released as soon as possible, provided that the question of contraband and the right to the adjustment of such prizes is not in dispute. In cases where the title of persons domiciled in allied or neutral states or of friendly states domiciled in the United Kingdom who are interested in such prizes is not clear and established and no doubt to the satisfaction of the procurator-general, such cargoes and interests of persons will be released as soon as possible, provided that the question of contraband and the right to the adjustment of such prizes is not in dispute.



## IF YOU HAVE

Good board and rooms for rent, or just desirable rooms, a few cents invested in these columns will bring you dollars in return.

Try and be convinced

The "Ad Man"

## OIL OPERATORS ARE ADVISED TO REDUCE OUTPUT

While the partial resumption of the oil export trade has relieved the stringency in the crude petroleum market to some extent, the situation in the fields is far from being satisfactory, for the big refining and marketing concerns are still struggling with an unwieldy production, which threatens to far storage capacity to the limit, says the San Francisco Chronicle. The efforts to bring about a general curtailment of production and development work in the California fields have not been uniformly successful, according to reports, and operators in all districts are still being advised to heed the appeals of the Standard and other companies to reduce their production as far as possible, so that the general good of the industry will be served.

In accordance with its recently declared policy of curtailment, the Independent Producers' Agency has taken another and more effective step toward checking the production of fuel oil among its members. The executive committee has announced that during the month of September runs of oil from member companies of the agency shall not exceed 50 per cent of the amount received in August. This order will of course force many operators to reduce their output, and some may even be obliged to shut down entirely.

This move is not surprising, for the agency has been enforcing its appeal for curtailment, as far as its members were concerned, by refusing to take their surplus production. The cut of 50 per cent in the deliveries was probably decided upon at the instigation of the Union Oil Company, which warned its stockholders in a report issued a few weeks ago that operations for the balance of the present year would probably be more or less seriously interfered with, particularly as regards exportations of fuel oil. Both the Union and Standard companies are planning to resume fuel oil exportations on the former large scale as fast as the purchasing markets develop. This will probably take some time, for, as already stated in these columns, the fuel requirements of South American and other countries formerly supplied from here have been reduced to far below the normal, owing to the depression in commodity markets caused by the European war.

The announcement that only 50 per cent of the amount of oil taken from members in August would be received during the present month was not the only event which attracted attention to the affairs of the Independent producers' agency recently. Member companies received 41 cents a barrel for their oil sold during the month of July, an

advance of 2 cents a barrel over the returns for June and the highest price received in more than two years. Sales in July amounted to 85 per cent of the oil delivered during the month.

It is not expected that the August price will reach the July level, for it is certain that the sales were smaller last month, or the order to reduce daily runs would not have been sent out. The obvious decrease in sales demonstrates that marketing conditions were affected by other things besides the presence of hostile warships in the Pacific.

It has been stated that surplus funds amounting to the sum of \$200,000 will be distributed among the members of the agency shortly. This money represents an accumulation over and above expenses during 1913. The distribution may have been decided upon at this time to offset the loss entailed by the decreased demand for fuel oil, which is all that the agency handles. The distribution, if it is made, will be based on past production.

The Mascot Oil Company, which was obliged to pass its monthly dividend last month, has shut down its thirty-eight wells in the Midway field. The Mascot production is all fuel, and in stopping production the management acted on the belief that it was better to allow the oil to remain in the ground than to take it out when the market conditions were unfavorable. The company has not been operating its Midway property to full capacity of late, owing to the falling off in the demand for fuel. All of the company's production has been going to the Union Oil Company.

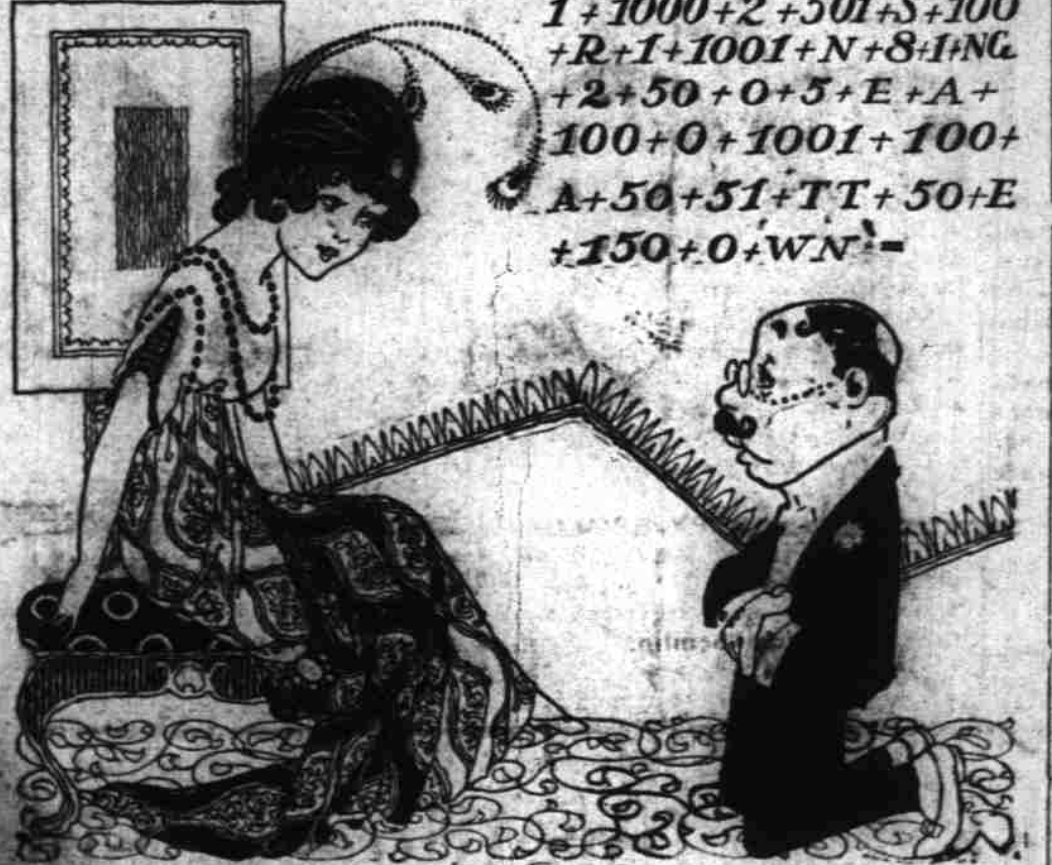
President E. L. Doherty of the Mexican Petroleum Company, who recently returned to the Coast from the East, states that the oil situation in the Eastern states continues unfavorable, with no immediate prospect of improvement. While Doherty is optimistic as to the future of the oil business, he believes that something must be done toward reducing surplus stocks in this country and in Mexico before a return of normal conditions can be expected. Doherty agrees that the present depression is due principally to the European war, but he maintains that overproduction is almost as great a factor in the situation as the sudden stoppage of exports.

It is believed that the Mexican Petroleum Company has abandoned for the present the project of erecting a large refinery with adequate storage facilities at a point near New Orleans, which would be accessible to the company's tank steamers.

All rumors to the effect that the construction of the Dutch-Shell pipeline from Ocala to San Francisco was held up on account of the European war were set at rest last Friday when the Valley Pipe Line Company, a subsidiary of the foreign combine, made application to the Railroad Commission for authority to finance the construction of the line.

Although all rights of way have not yet been secured, there is no reason to believe that the route of the line will differ to any extent from that originally planned.

1+1000+2+501+S+100  
+R+1+1001+N+8+ING  
+2+50+0+5+E+A+  
100+0+1001+100+  
A+50+51+TT+50+E  
+150+0+WN+1



What is she saying to him?

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE

Sculptor.

## Pope Benedict XV Imposes The Red Hat Upon Four Cardinals



Pope Benedict XV, successor to Pius X, from photograph taken a few weeks before his election to the papacy.

[By Latest Mail]

ROME, Italy.—The first consistory of Pope Benedict was marked by a gorgeous display in the apparel of those present and decorations of the papal court. The nativity of the Virgin was chosen for this occasion by the pontiff himself.

The participation was limited almost entirely to ecclesiastics and officials of the Vatican. Many relatives of the Pope occupied seats in a special tribune.

Surrounded by almost all the cardinals in Rome, the Pope was carried into the consistory on the Gestatoria chair and greeted with loud applause.

His holiness imposed the red hat on

ally planned. The line will have a capacity of 15,000 barrels a day and it will be used exclusively for the output of the California Oilfields Company, Turner, W. K., and other properties recently taken over by the syndicate.

European Oil Supply.  
Mail advices from London say that many experts have been at work getting out figures and facts with regard to European oil supplies and the war situation. One of the most interesting of these surveys started by comparing the production of crude oil in the four European oil-producing countries, either directly or indirectly concerned. The production in these countries last year was as follows:

Russia, 9,325,894 tons; Roumania, 1,885,384 tons; Austria (Galicia), 1,087,286 tons; Germany (estimate), 1,300,000 tons. Up to June this year Russia, which has the largest production—far exceeding that of the other three countries put together—was producing at about the same rate as last year. There had been somewhat of a decline in the output of the oilfields of the Baku district, but this was counterbalanced by an increase in the Grosny production and also in that of the Ural Emba district at the north end of the Caspian sea. The Maikop production remained practically stationary. It should be stated with regard to Russian oilfields generally that the labor market does not suffer from the mobilization so much as might be expected, a majority of the workmen being either Tartars or Persians and not liable to military service. Throughout hostilities, therefore, we may expect the Russian fields to produce large quantities of oil and that these quantities will be amply sufficient, if requisitioned by the government, to provide for the war needs of the Russian empire in the way of fuel oil and the like.

The current production of Galicia and the large stocks of crude oil have already been requisitioned by the Austrian government. The production in these fields is bound to suffer by the mobilization; but, on the other hand, since the Austrian government desires a continual supply of crude oil, the fields will not be unduly deprived of their staff, and in this way production

for government purposes may be kept up.

An important point about the Galician fields is that they lie within a comparatively short distance of the Russian frontier. This district is particularly well fortified. It is, therefore, a matter for the military expert rather than for one experienced in the petroleum industry to say how far these fields are subject to the risk of Russian invasion. So far as Germany is concerned we have only to deal with an oil industry on a comparatively small scale, producing from 120,000 to 140,000 tons of crude oil per annum, the quantity having been pretty regular over a series of years.

Roumania is—or was until the war broke out—a great and growing source of supply of oil to Germany. But although in times of peace the Danube is an admirable route from the Roumanian oil fields into the heart of Germany, in time of war it has the fatal weakness that he who commands the Danube can block the whole traffic. The question of oil as contraband of war is not here discussed, but this would be a further complicating factor in the situation.

As the result of a general consensus of views, the following facts may be broadly stated:

1.—Russia has sufficient supplies of oil fuel and other petroleum products for war purposes.

2.—Roumania, should she take an active part, would have an abundance of these resources.

3.—Austria has quite sufficient for her own needs, and probably sufficient for those of Germany for an indefinite period should she work the producing fields to the fullest possible extent and utilize the present large stocks of crude oil.

4.—Germany has only a small supply within her own borders. Of the three sources by which her supplies may be augmented, one, the United States, is closed to her; the second, Roumania, is subject to the vicissitudes of the Danube route; and the third, Austria, depends upon the control of the railway routes connecting the oil fields of Galicia with Germany's territory.

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